The Eagle

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News Bits

SMDC Family Action group seeks issues

Issues and recommendations are being accepted for consideration during the SMDC Family Action Plan Conference. The conference will be held from July 11-13 in Arlington, Va. Deadline for submission of issues and recommendations to be considered by the SMDC conference is March 30. For more information contact: Portia Davidson, SMDC DCSPER, (703) 607-2605.

Report unsolicited e-mail

SMDC servicemembers, employees and contractors are required to report unsolicited, job-related e-mails to the Security Office, according to John Davis, SMDC DCSINT. Most unsolicited e-mails are just misdirected requests for information. But hidden in these misdirected requests may be the buds of espionage. Legitimate requests enter the command in two ways, public information requests through the Public Affairs Office, and Freedom of Information Act requests handled through the Legal Office. Unsolicited requests must be reported to DSCINT.

Redstone tax center open

The Redstone Arsenal Tax Assistance Center for active-duty soldiers and military retirees and their families is in Building 3489. Hours are weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. with extended hours from 5 to 7 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Their number is: (256) 313-5727, e-mail:taxappt@redstone.army.mil.

Inside The Eagle

Former Army Astronaut is member of International Space Station crew

Space shuttle *Discovery* lifts off from the NASA Kennedy Space Center carrying Army Col. (Ret.) James S. Voss to the International Space Station as a member of its second crew. Voss, a NASA astronaut, was a member of the Space and Missile Defense Command's Army Astronaut Detachment before he retired from the Army. (Article on Page 2)

Celebrating Women of Courage and Vision

CG urges participation in commemoration

In 1981, a Joint Congressional resolution established "National Women's History Week." In 1987, the National Women's History Project petitioned Congress to expand the national celebration to the entire month of March. Since then, both the House and Senate have supported the National Women's History Month Resolution.

The theme for this year's observance is: "Celebrating Women of Courage and Vision." This theme reminds us of how women's work, energy, thought, and spirit built the world we live in today.

Lt. Gen. John Costello

Notable 20th Century women such as Lillian Smith, Esther Peterson, LaDonna Harris, Shirley Jackson, and Ellen Ochoa have demonstrated the courage to pave new paths and to push past what was considered safe or appropriate. In so doing, they created an expanded vision of what is possible for all of us to achieve.

Lillian Smith, author and civil rights advocate, used her enormous talent as a writer to educate America about the poisonous outcome of racism. Throughout her life, Esther Peterson worked for consumer protection, improved labor conditions for American workers, and equal opportunity for American women. LaDonna Harris, political activist for social justice, launched a successful political movement that would eventually change the consciousness of America about the condition of American Indians. Shirley Jackson, a theoretical physicist and former head of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, was the first African American woman to receive a doctorate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Today, she is president of Rensselear Polytechnic Institute, one of our nation's oldest and finest science and engineering research universities. Ellen Ochoa, engineer, inventor, and astronaut, flew her first shuttle mission in 1993 with the *Discovery* crew. She was the first Hispanic woman to become an astronaut. Her doctoral work led to a patented optical system used today in manufacturing to inspect intricate parts for quality control.

The courage of these women, demonstrated with individual acts, has collectively helped build the spirit of America. They have helped create a vision of new hope and possibilities for generations to come.

I encourage all SMDC employees to participate in activities sponsored at your locations in commemorating National Women's History Month. Consistent with mission requirements, attendance at activities may be charged to duty time.

Voss joins International Space Station's crew

A former member of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command's Astronaut Detachment will spend the next four months living aboard the International Space Station (ISS).

Army Colonel (Ret.) James S. Voss, a NASA astronaut, is a member of the second crew of the ISS who left Earth March 8 aboard the Space Shuttle *Discovery.*

Voss, with crew member, Susan J. Helms and ISS commander, Yury V. Usachev took up residence last week. Usachev will be the first Russian commander of the ISS.

Discovery is delivering the Italian-built "Leonardo" Multipurpose Logistics Module. Leonardo is the first of three logistics modules that will serve as pressurized moving vans, bringing equipment and supplies to the space station.

Upon docking with the ISS Voss and Helms conducted the longest spacewalk to date relocating a docking port attached to the ISS Unity module. The docking port was used to connect Leonardo to the ISS.

After Leonardo was attached to the ISS, the crew began transferring systems racks to the U.S. laboratory *Destiny*. Voss and Helms will use the first science racks aboard *Destiny* to perform experiments at the ISS.

Voss was born in Alabama and considers Opelika to be his hometown. He married the former Suzan Curry of Birmingham, Ala., and they have one daughter. He enjoys woodworking, skiing, softball, racquetball, scuba diving, and flying an airplane he built.

Graduating from Auburn University, Voss was commissioned as second lieutenant in the infantry. He immediately attended the University of Colorado and earned a masters degree in aerospace engineering sciences.

A graduate of the Infantry Basic Course, as well as Airborne and Ranger schools, he served as a platoon leader, intelligence staff officer, and company commander in the 2nd Battalion, 48th Infantry in Germany.

During his military career he taught at the U.S. Military Academy in the Department of Mechanics. After attending the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School and the Armed Forces Staff College, Voss was assigned to the U.S. Army Aviation Engineering Flight Activity as a Flight Test Engineer/Research and Development coordinator. He was involved in several major flight test projects before being detailed to NASA.

While assigned to the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center he supported shuttle and payload testing. Selected as an astronaut candidate in 1987 he qualified for assignments as a mission specialist for space shuttle flights.

Astronaut James S. Voss

Voss has made four previous flights into space. He flew on shuttle flights in 1991, 1992, 1995, and 2000.

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SMDC officer receives prestigious Space award

by Mike Biddle
Arlington, Va.

SMDC is slowly but surely being recognized by the rest of the military community as a leader in leveraging space assets for the ground warfighter.

Now one of its own, Col. Glen Collins, director of the Force Development and Integration Center (FDIC), has won the prestigious Stellar Award from the Rotary National Award for Space Achievement (RNASA) organization for his longtime contributions to space.

Honored at an awards ceremony in the Houston, Texas, Space Center on March 2, Collins was recognized for 'the respect you have earned for your hard work and exceptional accomplishments' in space achievements, according to his nomination letter from the RNASA.

Two other SMDC employees, Lt. Col. Brad Baehr of Battle Lab-West and Maj. Christopher Baker of ARSPACE, also were nominated for individual awards and the Army Space Support (ARSS) Teams were nominated in the group category. Lt. Col. Tim Coffin, representing the ARSS Teams, accepted the award for Collins.

Baehr was nominated in part because, "As one of the Army's first space operations officers, his considerable skills were utilized to increase the Army's awareness of space technology," according to his citation.

Baker's citation states that he was nominated for "providing ongoing space expertise, analysis and products to a myriad of Army warfighting units including the Army's premier XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C.; the Eighth U.S. Army, Korea; and the Special Operations Forces in various theaters of operation."

Collins was cited for a long list of achievements.

Service with SPACECOM

From 1996 to 1999, he served at SPACECOM as vice division chief of current operations and chief of the future operations branch. In this capacity, "he developed organizational structures and practices to implement a new mission directed by the U.S. President's Unified Command Plan for 1997," according to his award nomination. This mission designated SPACECOM as the single point of contact for military space operations. To this end, Collins immediately established detailed procedures to bring together disparate space activities and assets.

He also wrote comprehensive plans and orders to ensure the right space support was provided to warfighting operations around the world. His leadership "ensured his plans were successfully real-time tested in 1998 supporting Iraqi 'No Fly Zone' protection in Operation DESERT FOX," according to the SMDC nomination package.

Published work

In spring 2000, he culminated his studies at the Army War College by publishing an important paper entitled "The Integration of Space Forces in the Unified Command Structure." The paper addresses national-level policy decisions on how to resource and train space forces.

Space Commission

As FDIC director, Collins continues to lead the Army's advancements in the use of space technology. "His is a respected voice to the congressionally appointed Space Commission, the body assessing U.S. national security space management and organization," according to the SMDC nomination package. He also serves as the spokesman for integrating space into the Army Chief of Staff's Transformation initiatives. As FDIC director, he is also responsible for developing and expanding the new career field for Space Operations for the Army. As a result, in June 2001 Army officers will attend the first career course.

"The proponent office of FDIC will ensure this is an annual event and send Army space officers that are making a difference to compete...and win," said Collins. "I encourage all of our leaders in the Army space community to be on the watch for our best space officers, and nominate them for the Stellar Space Award."

HELSTF hosts students on career day

Recently Las Cruces, New Mexico Vista Middle School eighth graders were studying about careers and career choices. As part of the study, students were excused from school to shadow someone in their career choice. Two students have parents who are employed at the High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility (HELSTF) at White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

Megan McGinn, whose father, Brian McGinn, is an engineering technician with Logicon, opted to come to HELSTF as she has a strong interest in the physical sciences and in engineering. Brian took her on a tour of the facility, explaining in depth, how each system worked, and how they are integrated to one another.

Megan was introduced to several other career opportunities including: environmental, health and safety, accounting, office manager, instrumentation and controls, drafting, fabrication and welding, emergency medical technician, heavy equipment maintenance, and mechanical engineering.

She was amazed at the diversity of careers that make up the HELSTF community. Megan thoroughly enjoyed her visit and commented on the way home, that this experience would help her choose a career in the near future. Megan thanked the HELSTF community for making this opportunity possible.

Matthew Jonasson chose to visit HELSTF because of his interest in engineering, the many trades, and because his father, D.J. from Denco, Inc., works on site.

The day started for Matt at 5 a.m. when he awoke and prepared to leave for work with his father. They left Las Cruces at 5:45 am and arrived at HELSTF at 6:30 am. Matt toured the Denco weld shop where he was able to watch welders set up and weld aluminum. Next, he and Megan attended a safety and environmental briefing presented by site safety personnel who explained the safety and environmental impact of the multiple programs at HELSTF and White Sands Missile Range.

Matt toured the HELSTF Machine Shop as well as the tactical high energy laser facilities. Kevin Taylor, head mechanical engineer for TRW, gave a demonstration of the pointer tracker and also showed Matt a demonstration of the Katia computer drawing program where he gave examples of the differences between mechanical, civil and electrical engineering. His visit at HELSTF concluded at the end of a long work day at 4:30 p.m. Matt appreciates all of the people who made his career day visit memorable and is looking forward to presenting the information he received to his teachers and classmates.

Brian McGinn, an engineering technician with Logicon at HELSTF talks to his daughter, Megan, about operations at the laser test facility. Megan visited HELSTF as part of a middle school career day recently.

Rocket flight yields extensive sensor data

by Joel L. Shady
Huntsville, Ala.

"...5, 4, 3, 2, 1, liftoff."

The final seconds before a rocket launch are incredibly exciting...and stressful. Even though the launch team and the range coordination team have spent countless hours preparing for the launch, the last few seconds before a launch seem to take an eternity. A million questions race through the minds of individual team members, each wondering if they have tightened that last bolt or tested that particular circuit.

"Liftoff."

Amazingly, time slows down yet again. While the launch team has completed their mission, the range coordination team continues to work to assess whether or not the operation is successful. Finally, after what seems like an eternity, the range coordination team begins to report the progress of the mission.

"Second stage burnout." "Radar acquisition of the target." "FASP deployment is nominal." "RV deployment is nominal."

These and other scripted phrases provide the launch team with feedback of the performance of the mission.

Mission successful!

On Feb. 21, the launch team for the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Critical Measurements Program (TCMP) activated the automatic launch sequencer for the TCMP-3B rocket 60 seconds before liftoff and anxiously awaited for the range coordination team feedback. The response was "mission successful!"

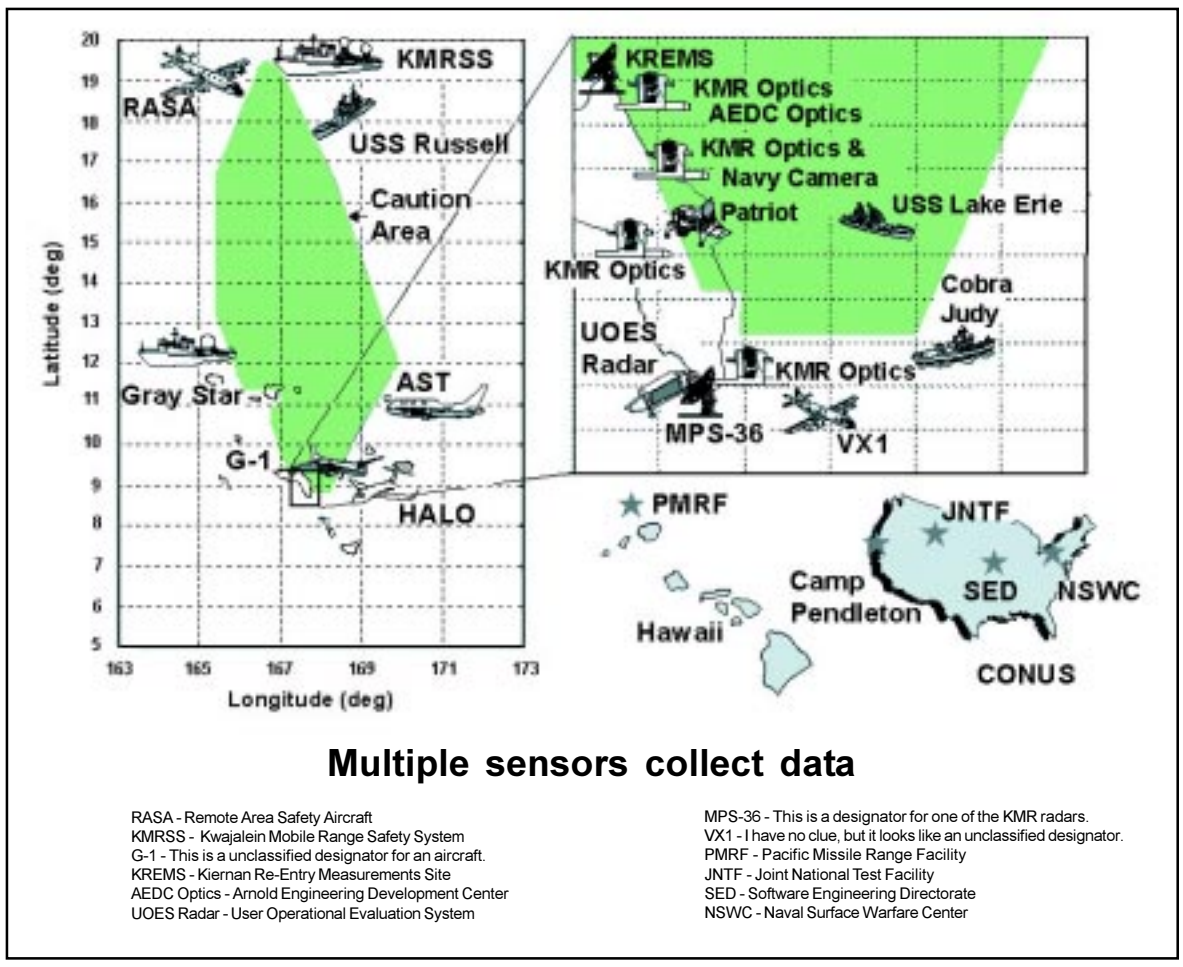
"I am very pleased. We met all mission objectives," said Mr. Ivan Romero, TCMP-3B Program manager and Mission director. "The TCMP team was well prepared. And that preparation contributed to how smoothly the operation was conducted."

The booster configuration, consisting of a two-stage SR19 stackup with two multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) assist motors, was launched from Wake Island into the U.S. Army Kwajalein Missile Range (KMR) at 6:58 a.m. local time.

Collecting radar and optical data

The mission was designed to collect radar and optical data to address critical system level issues for missile defense elements, and thus the payload included a reentry vehicle, three missile defense experiments, and a Fly Away Sensor Package (FASP).

This data will be used to design improvements to missile defense interceptor and sensor systems. Previous TCMP campaigns have provided data immediately useful to Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAP) including THAAD, PATRIOT, Navy Theater Wide, and Navy Area Defense.



Multiple sensors collect data

RASA - Remote Area Safety Aircraft
KMRSS - Kwajalein Mobile Range Safety System
G-1 - This is a unclassified designator for an aircraft.
KREMS - Kiernan Re-Entry Measurements Site
AEDC Optics - Arnold Engineering Development Center
UOES Radar - User Operational Evaluation System
MPS-36 - This is a designator for one of the KMR radars.
VX1 - I have no clue, but it looks like an unclassified designator.
PMRF - Pacific Missile Range Facility
JNTF - Joint National Test Facility
SED - Software Engineering Directorate
NSWC - Naval Surface Warfare Center

"We have already received numerous compliments from the MDAPs on the quality and quantity of the data collected during TCMP-3B," said Romero.

During the mission, extensive optical and radar data were collected on the missile and the payload. In addition to the KMR sensor suite and the FASP, numerous surface and airborne sensors also collected data. Missile defense elements participating directly in the test included PATRIOT, Navy Theater Wide, and Navy Area Defense. Other sensors platforms included the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) Sensors Directorate's Airborne Surveillance Testbed, and High Altitude Observatory/Infrared Instrumentation System.

Analysis begins

"We have a lot of work ahead of us. Analyzing the data from all of the various sensors is not a trivial task," said Ms. Julia Williams, Range Coordination and Data Analysis team leader.

"Based upon the results of the quick-look analysis, we believe we have achieved all of the objectives mandated by our customers. However, it will be several weeks until we finish analyzing the data and reach a consensus opinion on what actually happened."

An MDAP interoperability exercise was conducted in conjunction with this missile flight test. Interoperability testing ensures military services can accurately pass information such as target launch and impact points and target tracks to other sensors in the region, allowing them earlier detection, increased reaction time, and improving their ability to provide protection and successfully meet our global commitments at the Battle Force level. During the event, an Army PATRIOT system and two Navy AEGIS ships tracked the TCMP-3B launch and passed messages over a live Joint Tactical Information Distribution Systems (JTIDS) Network in addition to linking with other military systems capable of receiving this information. The joint services are actively involved in efforts to define and develop the required JTIDS Network as the principal tactical communications system to support theater ballistic missile defense operations.

Series of successful tests

The TCMP program has had five previous successful flight tests: Jan. 28, 1993; July 15, 1996; Feb. 22, 1997; March 1, 1997; and Sept. 6, 1999. All were highly successful from a data collection standpoint. These missions are part of an on-going effort to collect critical flight test data needed to bolster the nation's theater missile defense. Additional TCMP flights are being planned.

"We are working with our customers to make sure that we design and conduct the TCMP missions to meet their data collection requirements," said Romero.

The TCMP is managed and executed for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization by the SMDC Sensors Directorate in Huntsville, Ala. Major launch team members included the Massachusetts Institute of Technology/Lincoln Laboratory of Boston, Mass., the SMDC Theater Targets' Orbital Sciences Corporation, Launch Systems Group of Chandler, Ariz., and the U.S. Air Force Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Directorate, Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M. Range coordination and safety functions were provided by KMR.

Guard and Reserve join ARSPACE

Story by DJ Montoya
Photo by Sharon L. Hartman
Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Colorado Army National Guard (COARNG) and Army Reserve have teamed up with the U.S. Army Space Command (ARSPACE) in a historic milestone.

January saw members of the first units from both COARNG and Reserve go through drill and training sessions at ARSPACE facilities in Colorado Springs. This union brings a start-up crew of 41 new personnel to the ARSPACE rosters increasing the number of the 1st Space Battalion's Army Space Support Teams from five to nine.

The seeds of this union came about in October 1999 when the ARSPACE 1st Space Battalion was created.

According to Maj. George Anton, chief of Force Development (FD) at ARSPACE, the commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, Lt. Gen. John Costello, proposed the idea.

"I took this as my marching orders. And then I pursued the FD side where I went to Office of Chief of Army Reserve and to the National Guard Bureau, " said Anton.

Working both lanes simultaneously, Anton arranged bringing them on board at the same time.

"Something like this doesn't happen in one or two months," said Anton. "It can take months; as you can see we are now talking about 15 months later. We finally have the Guard and Reserve drilling at the same time."

Costello signed up the Guard to do the Mobile Command Communications Center mission for the 1st Satellite Control Battalion and Information Operations in the mobile technology team, G3 Operations, said Anton. The end result is the Guard piece is a little bit bigger than the Reserve.

The Guard's breakout under this new plan will consist of a unit called the 193rd Battalion (Space Support) to carry on the lineage of the 193rd MP Battalion, which was deactivated following deployment to DESERT STORM. The new 193rd is made up of 29 soldiers (13 officers, a warrant officer, and 15 enlisted personnel). The enlisted positions range from sergeant to sergeant first class. The officer positions, which will come later according to Anton, consist of captains and majors with one lieutenant colonel slot for the commander.

He noted that the combination of Army components is a plus.

"What we have done is mandate a team effort by bringing the Guard and Reserve into Space. You have these soldiers drilling here and that is a big plus. And finally the Guard and Reserve can create Functional Area 40, Space Operations, which only the active duty component now has.

"The bottom line—this is a good news story not just for ARSPACE but everyone involved as a whole."

Anton explained the Guard and Reserve's role within ARSPACE.

"If we (ARSPACE) have to deploy because of a contingency or all-out war, then the Guard is called out," he said. So instead of having five ARSST teams in wartime we will have nine complete teams to work with."

In peacetime you have five active teams which do the majority of your training and exercises, said Anton.

The Guard and Reserve will be trained to do some of these exercises but they are limited because of the time they are on duty. But, he said, some of that hands-on work will take place during the summer when they have their annual training in which a team consisting of Guard and Reserve members might be used locally or deployed within the United States.

Another benefit of the partnership involves military slots for ARSPACE.

"I can only speak for the manpower side," he said. "This partnership counts when we go up to DA and ask for more manpower for future missions."

"The first question they will ask is: 'Have you looked at the Reserves and the Guard?' Yes we have."

"This is a big plus, because a year or even six months ago we weren't able to say that," said Anton. "Now we can."

Representatives for both the Guard and Reserves are on-site at ARSPACE. Fred Segura in personnel is the point of contact for the Reserve and Maj. Ralph Trenary, Mobilization Readiness officer, COARNG, is the point of contact for the National Guard. Trenary will also serve as an ARSST Team leader.

The COARNG teams are expected to be fully trained and ready to support corps-level warflighter exercises by 2003.

Major Eric Henderson, ARSS company commander, briefs members of the Colorado Army National Guard and Army Reserve during their first training session at ARSPACE's 20K facility.

Battle Lab completes APIC Phase III training

The Space and Missile Defense Battle Lab (SMDBL) successfully completed its Phase III Army Performance Improvement Criteria (APIC) training in Process Management during January. A progress briefing to Mr. Larry Burger, the SMDBL director, and his senior leaders was held in January.

The Battle Lab Process Mapping Team defined the SMDBL Processes, Process Requirements and Process Measures. The four processes mapped were Experimentation, Models and Simulations, Studies and Analysis and Experimentation Support Services. The success of this activity was evident in the participation of SMDBL personnel during the mapping process as well as during discussions at the progress briefing. Many insights were gleaned from the process-mapping framework, such as how this tool can be used for measurements, training, reference, roadmap for customers, ownership and responsibilities.

Burger restated his commitment to the APIC approach for doing business within the SMDBL. He stressed the importance of common understanding and communication and the need for continued organizational improvement as well as measurement of the improvements.

Implementation steps for improvement have already begun with the scheduling of briefings to each Battle Lab division so that all SMDBL personnel will be familiar with the processes, the coordination of feedback, changes and improvements across the SMDBL. APIC progress will be reviewed by SMDBL leaders at the Off-Site conference this month.

CG finds key platform for telling appears in Army Chief of Staff Transfo

Story and photos by Renée Stroud
Arlington, Va.

The old axiom, "If you don't define who you are, others will define you", describes why the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA), Gen. Eric K. Shinseki and other senior leaders are working to redefine and redirect the U.S. Army.

The U.S. Army's new advertising slogan, "An Army of One" and the implementation of the black beret slated for June 2001 are just two means for redefining the Nation's oldest military service.

The commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, Lt. Gen. John Costello, has had his own plan for talking about SMDC—who we are, what we do and for whom, and what we stand for.

An integral part of telling the SMDC story deals with communicating the importance of space and missile defense capabilities to the Army and the Nation. Costello was recently afforded a key platform from which to espouse the space and missile defense story when he was invited to appear in a video about the Army Vision, being developed and produced for the CSA's Strategic Communications Planning Division.

The video communicates the Army Vision and its three principal components—People, Readiness, and Transformation—in the context of both current and projected future national security environments. The story is told in the words of soldiers at Fort Lewis, Wash., Fort Hood, Texas, the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif., and the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La., the science and technology community, and numerous senior Army leaders including Costello.

Video director, Dennis H. Reeder of Maguire-Reeder, Ltd., queried Costello on a wide range of Army and SMDC-related topics from space, to soldiers, to Costello—the man. The following is a synopsis of Costello's comments:

On Strategic Planning

"Every organization has to have a strategic plan that is understood and embraced by the entire organization. That's what the Chief's doing with the Army Transformation. The strategic plan has goals and strategies and you have to hold people accountable in an organization in order to accomplish those goals. Underlying the strategic plan is an ethical base of values from which to operate. Thus, everyone in the organization has the same shared values and goals, whether you're at the top or the bottom of the organization.

"A strategic plan provides you the road map, but it is not inflexible. It allows for innovation, it allows for change and it allows for opportunities. If you articulate the vision and the goals and the objectives, and you get everybody to sign up and start rowing the boat in the same direction, you can accomplish everything. That's why strategic planning is so important."

On Space

"Space is in fact, the new frontier, not just for the Army but for our Nation. It's become a medium upon which we've become very dependent—from getting the weather forecast before going off to work to having a global positioning system (GPS) in our car to find our way around the city or country. Space and the products we get from Space, are an integral part of our—and the Army's—day-to-day life.

Lieutenant General John Costello listens to a question during an interview for an Army Chief of Staff video on the Army Vision.

"As the Army becomes smaller, more agile, more deployable, and as we see ourselves across the spectrum of conflict, we're dependent upon the medium of Space…to be the bedrock of our communications as we link our units and our soldiers together. As I look at the role space plays in operations, I'm limited by my knowledge of what I know today. I can't even fathom what the future is going to be like and the impact that Space will have—not just on military operations but also on commercial operations—on our way of life.

"Space is an essential part of the Objective Force and I've spoken to the CSA about this…and he agrees. You can't get there without the use of space as an enabler. The Army is the biggest user of Space, and a lot of people don't understand that. Our Army's—requirement for information from Space is larger than any of the services. We have to constantly remind ourselves of that.

"Now you have international consortiums that use Space as the baseline communications systems both in industrial and non-industrial countries. From the military standpoint, Space is becoming more and more the center of gravity for our national welfare—our national economy, as well as the international economy. This obviously makes Space a very high national security objective."

On the Army

"The Army doesn't exist without the public. As many Army Chiefs of Staff have said, 'The Army is people, the Army is our nation.' We talk a lot about equipment, missiles and everything else, but when it comes down to it, it's the young men and women who instill the innovative spirit and the dedicated service.

"The American public doesn't fully understand the Army. The American public understands the Army only as it appears in pictures or through past experience. I'm the son of a soldier, and I'm the father of a soldier, so my family has been in uniform for almost 70 years. My father cannot fathom how much the Army has changed. I find that soldiers who served in the Army in Vietnam, still look at the Army in a Vietnam-era context; however, the Army is completely different. Soldiers who served in the Army during the Second World War don't understand how much the Army has changed. I'm sure that when I retire and talk to my son in just three, four, or five years, I will not understand.

"The Army changes and it changes dramatically. The fabric of the Army, which is based on the values and ethics that we have had for generations, is the same. The public needs to understand what's happening in its Army and embrace what it is doing. Soldiers tell the Army story and they do it better than anyone else. It's a fantastic story."

On Soldiers and Technology

"When I look back on my 30 plus years in the Army, I say, 'Gee, I wish I were a lot smarter when I first came in the Army. I wish I were as smart as the young specialists who work for me.' I wish I had the intellect to harness the technology that we're giving them. I'm not an Internet dude, and I cannot harness the Internet like our young soldiers do today. What's fun for me is to put a technology or an idea in front of young soldiers that work for me and see them maximize its capability…and still ask the question, 'Why can't it do this or that?'

"The Objective Force will never be the Objective Force without harnessing the intellect and imagination of our young soldiers. The Army does that better than any other organization, so I'm sure the Objective Force will succeed because we'll harness the intellectual energy of the Army and we'll get input from our young soldiers.

"When I talk about technology today, I like to use as an example the way I prepared term papers when I was a college student. I spent about 50 percent of my time on the administrative aspects

SMDC 'story', ormation video

Lieutenant General John Costello observes Spec. 4 Conrad Wiederhold, an audio technician from the U.S. Army Visual Information Center, as he prepares to hook up the general's interview microphone.

and the other 50 percent on the intellectual aspects. Today, you don't have to worry about whether or not your footnotes are wrong because computer software is that sophisticated. These youngsters can spend their time in the intellectual challenges of the future, so they'll lead us in the right direction. We just need to give them the latitude and inspire them to do so. That's not hard to do because you have a lot of folks that are just chomping at the bit to make contributions.

"Every soldier has a hidden talent. I talked with a young soldier who turned out to be a concert pianist and another that claimed he could play a flute while underwater. I like to ask soldiers about their hidden talents and sometimes you have to drag it out of them. I see it everyday in my business. I work with the brightest civilians and soldiers...and it's just trying to keep up with their innovative imagination that's tiring. It's tiring but it's fun."

On Science and Technology

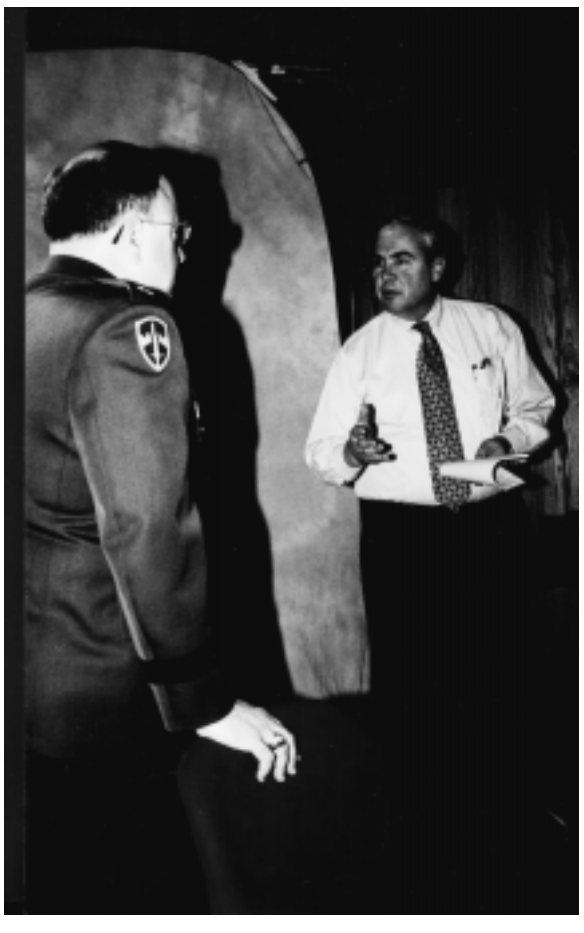
"When I talk to the public I always start some of my comments with, 'If I had enough money, this is what I could do.' So we're not limited, in a lot of cases by technology, we're just limited by what we can invest in and then getting the technology into the hands of our soldiers.

"From a Space perspective, we are trying to infuse a number of small, almost invisible improvements into the Interim Force. What we have managed to do with our science and technology investment basically boils down to packaging products smaller so that they're lighter, more deployable and easier to maintain. So we are putting command and control and intelligence tools into the hands of the interim combat brigades. The warrior tools that used to be in vans are now in Humvees or in computer circuit cards. There have been tremendous, tremendous improvements.

"You're not going to see a big Space tool anywhere but you will see GPS embedded and pumped up, and command and control systems. You will see the ability to rapidly do command and control from an interoperability perspective using Space. Space-based information will be rapidly delivered to the hands of our young infantrymen and field artillerymen supporting the interim brigade as it adjusts and delivers rapid fires. These Space capabilities are not visible unless you know what you're looking for, but they are critical enablers for the force we're putting on the ground today.

"There are a lot of things going on in the business of transforming the Army—in the legacy force, in the interim force, in the objective force—and certainly in the science and technology community that will benefit our Army tremendously.

"The Chief of Staff of the Army has clearly outlined his goals for the Army. If you focus that effort, you don't waste money on other things...encourage imagination and innovation, you can go a long way. Now do we have enough? Never. I would never say we have enough, but can we spend what we have better than what we're doing? The answer is, 'absolutely.'"



Dennis H. Reeder (right) video producer, outlines his interviewing process for Lt. Gen. Costello.

On missile defense

"The Objective Force demands force protection from port to assembly area. Intelligence estimates tell us we will probably be faced with weapons of mass destruction in the future delivered by tactical and strategic ballistic missile, and cruise missiles. When you look at asymmetric warfare and the cost to buy and access technology, regardless of how rich or poor a country, ballistic missiles are a cost effective way to get a lot of bang for the buck.

"The national missile defense centers on the threat to our homeland—homeland security. When we talk about the security of our nation, we often talk about how fast can we get there and once there, how strong can we be. The other dimension of that is how we protect our shores, our skies, our cities, and our streets. Whether it's a terrorist threat or a conventional military threat, we have got be cognizant across the whole spectrum of warfare in this new world."

National missile defense, he said, has the potential to allow our nation to take action and remain relatively invulnerable to the irrational threats of attack by intercontinental ballistic missiles. "That is extremely important in the calculus of decisionmaking from the national command authority," said Costello. "We have to be able to sustain the Objective Force and to capitalize on the speed, agility, and the deployability of that force but we also have to make the force invulnerable as it deploys from this type of threat from the air, which will predominate over the next two decades at least. We should not consider ourselves invulnerable to attack in our homeland."

On Costello

"My dad swore me in [the U.S. Army] and I swore in my son. I was not sure or clear about my role in the Army when I took the oath of office. I now know that serving your nation is the best job anyone can have.

"I learned that I'm tougher than I used to be. I've taken great pains to be as fair to people as I could. I've learned that decisionmaking is a difficult process, particularly when you have young men and women under your direction. Often one has to go with the 70 percent solution. You cannot be afraid of making bad decisions. The implications of decisionmaking can be farther reaching than what you as the leader might imagine."

(Editor's note: Renée Stroud works in the Strategic Communications Branch for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Planning and Analysis. View the SMDC Strategic Plan at http://commandnet/DCSSPA/DCSSPA2000/SMDC_ StrategicPlan.html).

2001: A Range Odyssey

Kwajalein Missile Range Vision 2015

by Jim Bennett
Kwajalein Atoll

Kwajalein Modernization and Remoting is only the first step in a future vision of the missile range that includes restructuring its finances, improving customer service, reducing costs and moving assets stateside.

The idea contained in the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll's (USAKA) Vision 2015 outlines the goals for the Kwajalein Missile Range (KMR) over the next 15 years.

"It's all predicated on the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) and the Army Vision 2020," said Col. Curtis L. Wrenn Jr., USAKA/KMR commander.

Command tours last two years each, and the Army allocates budget money through program objective memos set for seven years at a time, he added.

"If a commander is really to be visionary, he or she must look into the crystal ball well beyond future budget years and ascertain what 'right' looks like and lay out the requisite road map," Wrenn said.

In short, the Vision calls for changing the current price structure to better serve customers, setting up a testbed facility for Department of Defense academia, and remoting a number of assets to Hawaii or bases in the United States in a measure to create a range spanning the entire Pacific Ocean. The ramifications, however, spill into every aspect of the range's life and future.

'Houston', we have a problem...

Over the past several years, range costs have escalated, placing increased stress on range users. Users are challenged to meet the basic costs of their test programs, perhaps even reducing test requirements due to funding.

"The range is so expensive we're chasing customers away," said Lt. Col. Ray Jones, KMR commander. "We're pricing ourselves out of business."

In fact, range costs went up 40-50 percent on some missions in 2000, Jones said. For example, a standard Air Force ICBM mission that was $5 million is now around $10 million, and the Air Force also sets its budgets on a seven-year time frame. They didn't plan for the increase. So, instead of one Peacekeeper and three Minuteman missions every year, the range could find itself performing less ICBM mission work.

National Missile Defense, perhaps the largest range customer, is scheduled to continue testing for several years. However, it is turning to more computer simulations rather in place of the more expensive flight tests.

"Some day, we will be validating systems in a virtual world," Wrenn said. "Computer simulation models will replace traditional testing. If an NMD system is deployed by 2008, much of the follow-on testing could be done in virtual reality."

A new satellite system, set to launch in the 2004-06 timeframe, could cut into Kwajalein's space-tracking mission. The satellites would monitor foreign launches, much in the same way as Kiernan Re-Entry Measurements Site (KREMS) radars.

Theater High Altitude Air Defense (THAAD) may begin testing at Kwajalein in the next few years, along with the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 missile system. Work may also continue with the Tropical Rainfall Measurements Mission.

Other potential customers include the Upgrade Early Warning Network. Built originally in 1972, the Early Warning Network is scheduled for a refit, and since ALTAIR mimics the radars that system uses, the range could validate the new system.

Cutting costs

"Our focus is on retention of our customers and offering best value to our customers," Wrenn said.

USAKA/KMR will try to do this by cutting costs and changing price strategies.

"Everyone's going to have to make hard decisions," Jones said. "We're going to be looking across the board at what we can do more efficiently."

The range currently prices missions "*a la carte*," meaning a customer who wants data from MMW and ALTAIR, but not necessarily ALCOR or TRADEX, pays only for the radars they require.

According to Wrenn the range has a fixed cost in people and equipment.

"It behooves us to operate all sensors and provide the associated data in conjunction with every mission," Wrenn said.

Expand the customer base

Next, the range will be looking to expand its customer base.

The range would like to establish the Center for Scientific Excellence (CSE). The CSE would create a partnership with universities that would use the range for testing and research.

"It becomes a question of balancing missions, research and maintenance," Jones said.

Reinventing the range

The range also hopes to send more assets back to the states. With the success of the KMAR project—remoting radars from Roi-Namur to Kwajalein—Wrenn and Jones said the range may develop a much larger remoting project that would move command and control to another location.

"Think of moving KMCC to Hawaii or CONUS," Jones said. "You reduce the contingent here and the cost."

Wrenn suggested the Army Space Command headquarters in Colorado Springs as an example of a possible relocation site. On the other hand, data collection would remain here because of the unique location—the clear airspace and over-the-horizon target area for reentry mission work.

"If you have one guy out here, you still have to have a barge come out here. You still have to have a place to eat and some entertainment," he said.

The number of short-term TDY "campaigns" for particular missions would increase, too, Jones said.

"The more ops you move off the island, the more money you save," Wrenn concluded.

The Compact of Free Association talks will continue with the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Much of the Vision could affect details within those talks, Wrenn said.

(U.S. Army Photo)

Vision 2015 hopes to increase missions such as this Peacekeeper ballistic missile test last March. USAKA/KMR officials are taking steps to ensure the range is cost effective and viable in the future.

Severe weather approaches

Tornado season and personal safety

by Jonathan W. Pierce
Huntsville, Ala.

Thunderstorms develop in warm, moist air in advance of eastward-moving cold fronts. Tornadoes may form within these storms and can last from less than a minute to more than a hour. They average about 200 yards in width and nine miles on the ground to a mile in width and 50 to 75 miles distance travelled on the ground. Tornadic circular winds can range from less than 110 mph to speeds greater than 250 mph.

Americans, it seems, can't get enough of severe storms—the worse the tornado or hurricane the better. The number of television programs about killer storms or storms of the century have become standard fair on several channels.

A video I found fascinating about tornadoes a few years ago has since lost its allure. But I have always felt that watching people dodge a tornado on a freeway by stopping at an overpass and hiding under the support beams had been very educational, even wise.

Then Max Tomlin the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Safety officer shattered that intuitive knowledge with an e-mail about tornado myths.

His myth killers (some are included below) caused me to do some investigating. Both the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Tornado Project warn that highway overpasses are not safe shelters.

The Tornado Project talks about the television video of people sheltering in a highway overpass. The tornado was small, it passed close to the overpass but didn't hit it, the tornado was nonetheless an intense experience for the television crew and others at the scene. Millions of television viewers [including myself] came to assume overpasses were the best place to be.

The truth, according to the Tornado Project website, is scientists, meteorologists, and emergency management people are frustrated by the number of motorists who believe this myth. "Anytime you deliberately put yourself above ground level during a tornado, you are suicidally putting yourself in harm's way. Nine out of 10 storm chasers feel overpasses are extremely dangerous places to be during a tornado. On May 4, 1999, a woman climbed to shelter beneath an overpass...the intense winds caught her...she was carried a half mile to her death."

FEMA notes that motorists should not try to outrun tornadoes. The average forward speed is 30 mph but tornadoes can remain stationary and have been known to advance as quickly as 70 mph. Tornadoes are not restricted to straight line paths. They can and do change directions.

Tornadoes in Alabama

Tornadoes can occur at any time of the year and they have occurred in every state. In Alabama tornado season is usually during March and April with a second, smaller season in November. The state ranks thirteenth in the nation for tornadoes from 1950 to 1998, averaging 21 per year.

But Alabama ranks third in the number of deaths from tornadoes from 1950 to 2000.

Tornadoes in Alabama are most likely to occur between noon and 8 p.m. although they have struck at every hour.

General facts about tornadoes

USA Today notes that flying debris accounts for a large part of the damage caused by tornadoes. These storms, with rotating winds in excess of 250 mph have picked up tractor-trailers loaded with scrap metal, empty fertilizer tanks weighing 26,000 pounds, not to mention all of the much smaller debris. Objects, such as straw and 2x4s can be destructive and extremely hazardous to humans, animals, and plants and crops.

Myths about Tornadoes

Tornadoes are always visible from a great distance.
False! They can be hidden in heavy rainfall

Tornadoes cause houses to explode from changes in air pressure.
False! Homes are damaged by strong winds, not air pressure changes

Opening the windows will minimize damage.
False! The force of a tornado can rip through a structure, whether the windows are open or not.

Tornadoes cannot cross water or hillsides.
False! Tornadoes can form over water and can cross bodies of water such as rivers and lakes. A tornado in Yellowstone National Park left a path of destruction up and down a 10,000 foot mountain. Tornadoes are not obstructed by terrain.

A tornado is always accompanied or preceded by a funnel cloud.
False! Especially in the early stages, a tornado can be causing damage on the ground even through a visible funnel cloud is not present. Likewise, if you see a funnel cloud but it does not appear to be "touching down," a tornadic circulation may nonetheless be in contact with the ground.

Downward-bulging clouds mean tornadoes are on the way.
Not necessarily! Many of these clouds are not associated with tornadoes and can be completely harmless.

Tornadoes always move northeastward.
False! They can move in any direction altough a northeastward movement is common.

The southwest corner of a basement is the safest location during the passage of a tornado.
False! That part of the basement closest to the approaching tornado is the least safe part of the basement. Unsupported remains of the house are more likely to collapse into this area. The truth is that most people in basements will escape injury despite extreme devastation above them. Being in the interior portion of the basement (away from outside walls) under a strairwell, a heavy table, or work bench affords even better protection. Do not shelter in a part of the basement that is under heavy appliances or furniture. Use blankets, sleeping bags, or mattresses to provide extra shielding, but don't waste time trying to drag things into place.

Tornadoes never strike big cities.
A misconception based on remembered historical data. Tornadoes seem to miss downtown areas simply because the size of most downtowns are restricted. Tornadoes that can go over mountains aren't going to be defeated by highrise buildings.

There are no structures that can survive a direct hit by a tornado.
Bank vaults have survived intact. Some so-called safe rooms built into homes have survived relatively unscathed even when the house around it has been destroyed.

Tornado Information Websites

The following websites provide a wealth of information concerning preparing for, safety during, recovery from and mitigation against tornadoes.

www.fema.gov/library
www.nws.noaa.gov/om/tornado.htm
www.tornadoproject.com/myths/myths.htm
www.usatoday.com/weather/askjack/wfaqtsf.htm
www.redcross.org/services/disaster/keepsafe/tornado.html

Army to combat rise in soldier suicides

WASHINGTON (Army News Service Feb. 26, 2001) — A 26 percent increase in active-duty soldier suicides between 1997 and 1999 resulted in a new suicide prevention campaign plan officials hope to release to the field this spring.

"Soldiers, Leaders and Communities Saving Lives" focuses on training people to recognize early signs of suicidal behavior and to intervene effectively.

Lieutenant Colonel Jerry Swanner, the Army suicide prevention program manager, said the problem reached critical mass in 2000 when the Army suffered six confirmed suicides by Jan. 5.

"Obviously, this caused great concern within the Army leadership," Swanner said. It prompted Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eric K. Shinseki to direct a complete review of the Army's suicide prevention program.

The Army Suicide Prevention Working Group launched an exhaustive study, said Swanner. The group of policy officers, chaplains, and psychiatrists examined numerous reports and studies including the U.S. Surgeon General's "Call to Action to Prevent Suicide," published in 1999. The group also met with leading civilian psychiatrists in the field of suicide prevention.

"We used to believe that suicides were from stress, and if we reduced stress that would reduce the risks of suicides," said Swanner. However, he said recent studies indicate the majority of suicides occur due to some form of psychiatric disorder.

Stress can trigger the desire to commit suicide, but stress alone is not sufficient enough for someone to commit suicide, said Col. David Orman, the psychiatry consultant to the Army's Surgeon General.

Prevention focuses on four major areas: developing life-coping skills, encouraging help-seeking behavior, raising vigilance on suicide awareness, and integrating and synchronizing unit and community programs.

The campaign encourages leaders to reinforce positive life-coping skills. One such program "Building Strong and Ready Families" focuses on developing interpersonal communication skills between married couples.

About 75 percent of all soldiers who committed suicide last year were experiencing "significant relationship problems" in their personal life, said Lt. Col. Glen Bloomstrom, a chaplain in the Family Ministry Office for the Army's Chief of Chaplains.

Some recruits enter the Army predisposed to mental illness, Swanner said. The Army Surgeon's General Office and Training and Doctrine Command are determining whether recruits can be screened for dysfunctional behavior during the early stages of initial entry training. The idea is to separate individuals who are unfit for duty before they leave initial entry training.

However, Swanner said the Army should not discriminate against soldiers who seek mental health treatment. He wants to change the stigma associated with mental health care.

"We must tear down these barriers that prevent our soldiers from receiving the professional mental help that some so desperately need and deserve," Swanner said.

Swanner said dramatic change could only occur if there's a shift in the "gung-ho, drive-on" mentality that implies seeking help is a "sign of weakness."

When soldiers realize they need help and seek it, it's a sign of individual strength and maturity, Swanner said.

The Army is turning to Living Works Education (LWE), a public service organization from Calgary, Canada, for help.

LWE developed the "Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training" or ASIST workshops. The workshops provide individuals with the confidence and tools to take immediate life-saving actions for a person at risk for suicide, Swanner said.

The goal is to eventually have one ASIST-trained soldier in every battalion, and two ASIST trainers at every installation.

ASIST should be considered as "triage" for suicidal risk, Swanner said.

"Chaplains have been receiving training on suicide prevention for a long time now, but ASIST will give workshop participants a common language," said Lt. Col. Gregory Black, staff chaplain for the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHMMP). "If a commander or counselor has to refer a soldier to Mental Health, they can give a proper risk assessment."

"Suicide Prevention, A Resource Manual for the U.S. Army" contains three lesson plans: one for individuals, one for formal gatekeepers, and one for medical professionals. The manual is available on the USACHMMP web site: http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/dhpw/bhealth/suicide/Suicide.doc.

"The bottom line is to get involved and take action," Swanner said. "After all, you may be the very last person to have a chance to help."

(Editor's note: Information compiled by Staff Sgt. Marcia Triggs, ARNEWS senior military correspondent.)

Commentary:

Suicide prevention requires individual efforts

by Staff Sgt. Marcia Triggs

WASHINGTON (Army News Service, Feb. 26, 2001) — It sometimes takes a village to help save "an Army of one."

The Army's new suicide prevention campaign seeks to train more people on how to recognize early signs of suicidal behavior and intervene until a mental health professional is available.

The bottom line is: everyone needs to get involved.

It's time to stop thinking that suicide prevention is just the commander's responsibility. It's the community's responsibility when it's not communicated to the proper officials that a soldier needs help.

The U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine and the American Association of Suicidology said in the last 10 years suicide has been the second leading cause of deaths in the U.S. Army, and that 10 times more soldiers have committed suicide than have died in hostile fire.

Most soldiers are unaware that suicide is a psychiatric disorder, and they think that the majority of individuals who threaten to commit suicide just want attention or they are trying to get out of work.

Unfortunately it could only take one time for a soldier's cries to go unheard before he decides to take his own life.

There are four types of suicidal behavior: thoughts, gestures, attempts and the completed act, according to USACHPPM.

The American Association for Suicidology said 6 percent of the American population has thought about suicide within the last 12 months. Gestures are made by those who act upon the thought, but do not want to die. Attempts are failed suicides, and then there are those who actually take their own life.

The new program includes mandatory training for all soldiers and Army civilian personnel. The training addresses suicide risk identification and what support agencies are available in the community.

Most suicides are preventable and being knowledgeable on suicidal behavior can help you save a co-worker.

The Army was the first military branch to establish a suicide prevention program, beginning in 1984. Experts have devised the new suicide prevention plan. The only way it's going to work is if soldiers learn to recognize the symptoms of suicidal behavior and take prevention seriously.

101 Ways to Cope with Stress

Get up 15 minutes early—*Prepare for the morning the night before*—*Avoid tight fitting clothes*—*Set appointments ahead*—*Write it down don't rely on your memory*—***Set priorities in your life***—*Anticipate your needs*—*Say "no" more often*—*Simplify meal times*—***Avoid negative people***—*Always make copies of important papers*—*Repair anything that doesn't work properly*—*Ask for help with the jobs you dislike*—*Break large tasks into bite size portions*—***Practice preventive maintenance***—*Look at problems as challenges*—*Look at challenges differently*—*Unclutter your life*—***Smile***—*Be prepared for rain*—***Look for the silver lining***—*Tickle a baby*—*Pet a friendly dog/cat*—*Don't know all the answers*—*Teach a kid to fly a kite*—***Say something nice to someone***—*Walk in the rain*—*Schedule play time into every day*—*Take a bubble bath*—***Believe in yourself***—*Be aware of decisions you make*—*Stop saying negative things to yourself*—*Visualize yourself winning*—*Stop and look at some flowers*—***Practice breathing slowly***—*Stop thinking tomorrow will be a better day*—*Have goals for yourself*—*Dance a jig*—*Say hello to a stranger*—*Ask a friend for a hug*—*Look up at the stars*—***Learn to whistle a tune***—*Read a story curled up in bed*—*Do a brand new thing*—*Stop a bad habit*—***Do it today***—*Buy yourself a flower*—*Take stock of your achievements*—*Find support from others*—*Ask someone to be your "vent partner"*—*Work at being cheerful and optimistic*—***Hum a jingle***—*Put safety first*—*Do everything in moderation*—*Pay attention to your appearance*—*Stretch your limits a little each day*—*Look at a work of art*—***Strive for excellence, not perfection***—*Maintain your weight*—*Plant a tree*—*Feed the birds*—*Practice grace under pressure*—*Always have a plan "B"*—*Learn to meet your own needs*—***Exercise every day***—*Know your limitations and let others know them too*—*Tell someone to have a good day in a pig Latin*—*Throw a paper airplane*—*Become a better listener*—*Learn the words to a new song*—***Stand up and stretch***—*Clean out one closet*—*Play patty cake with a toddler*—*Go on a picnic*—*Take a different route to work*—*Leave work early (with permission)*—***Get to work early***—*Put air freshener in your car*—*Watch a movie and eat popcorn*—*Write a note to a far away friend*—*Cook a meal and eat it by candlelight*—***Go to a ball game and scream***—*Recognize the importance of unconditional love*—*Remember stress is an attitude*—*Keep a journal*—*Practice a monster smile*—*Remember you always have options*—***Develop your sense of humor***—*Have a support network of people, places, and things*—*Quit trying to "fix" other people*—*Get enough sleep*—***Freely praise other people***—*Talk less and listen more*—*Send a card to your mom*—*Relax*—*Take one day at a time*—***You have the rest of your life to live***

Information provided by Elizabeth Hurt, Huntsville DCSSPA, and Tripler Regional Medical Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

Kwaj Kwilters display craftiness

by Barbara Johnson
Kwajalein Atoll

Gina Hubshman enjoys some king-size memories.

Looking down at her single, brightly colored entry in the Kwaj Kwilters' Island Quilt Show, Hubshman points to different patches as one might photographs in a photo album.

There's a soft, white piece of a child's dress. Several 1970s plaid ties that belonged to her husband are also woven into the king-sized quilt. Each piece of material, in fact, comes from clothes that she made for family members over the last 30 years.

"My memories are so colorful," she says in a moment of unconscious self-reflection. "Sometimes I look at it and want to cry."

There's a story behind each of the more than 100 quilts—representing different techniques and displaying a rainbow of colors—that covered the walls of the MP Room in mid-February.

Co-chaired by Brenda Pichler and Lucienne DeMeo, the first show in years featured the work of more than 25 island quilters.

Pichler said she hopes by showing island quilters' work it will "encourage people to take on the art."

Hawaiian, patchwork and applique quilting were three of the main techniques shown, as well as a new style called watercolor, demonstrated in several quilts.

Alysse Catron, with about 15 quilts in the show, is an avid quilter. "If I'm not at work, I'm quilting," Catron said.

(Photo by Peter Rejcek)

Delsie Hill examines a quilt by Kathy Abouzahra on display at the Kwaj Kwilters' Island Quilt Show.

One of the most dramatic quilts in the show was Catron's bed quilt with 15- to 20-year-old, hand-made Panamanian molas appliqued on a black background and framed in complementary colors. She was commissioned to make this quilt as a surprise gift.

Catron took best of show for her "Schooling Fish" quilt.

Also displayed were several round-robin quilts. One quilter begins this unique quilt by making the center square, and then the quilt is passed on to other quilters, who add a row in their own style to follow the theme of the original quilter.

One example, made by Elaine McMahon, combines her talents in quilting and painting. She painted the quilt's center square with an ocean scene using fabric dyes, and set off the square with a row of material with stones in pools of water. As the quilt was passed around to each of the other four quilters, they picked up the different colors in her painting for their rows. The final row was turtle material that McMahon said gave it the finished look of the theme.

"It will always be a remembrance of my stay of Kwajalein and the wonderful friends I have made through the Kwaj Kwilters Group," she said.

Kwaj Kwilters is an informal group open to anyone interested in quilting. They meet each month to share their projects and watch a demonstration, Pichler said.

(Peter Rejcek contributed to this report.)

Space & Missile Defense Personal Achievements

Employees of the Quarter/Year

Susan Ridgeway	FY 00	DCSINT
Jacquelyn Wiggins	1st Qtr, FY 01	DCSINT
Teresa Brown & Brenda Turner	Group, 1st Qtr	DCSINT

Years of Federal Service

Samuel Uptain	45 years
Leslie Jones	35 years
Nancy Parker	35 years
Johnny Baldwin	30 years
Michael Lavan	30 years
Kenneth South	30 years
Carolyn Wright	30 years
George Bennett	25 years
John Hennings	25 years
Beverly Atkinson	20 years
Rebecca Couvillion	20 years
Jimmie Hayden	20 years
David Hayes	20 years
Joseph Klevorn	20 years
Chris Rodriquez	20 years
Kay Ward	20 years
Pat Ward	20 years

Awards

MAJ William McLagan	MSM
SFC Terri Reed	MSM

Promotions

Rick Dorsey	Colonel
Michael Lavelle	Colonel
Duane Roberts	GS-13
Roger Ward	GS-13

Memos of Appreciation

Carolyn Herbst	Certificate from USACFSC
Lynn Light	Letter from BMDO
Dr. Matt Nichols	Letter from BMDO

Retirements & Farewells

CW4 Gerald Wolf	Retired
Steven Gover	To Redstone Arsenal

Huntsville singers celebrate Black History Month

Give me that old time religion! Three of Space and Missile Defense Command's employees treated their co-workers to a musical revue during Black History Month in Huntsville.

From Eneals Moore's deep bass, to Elizabeth Hurt's energetic renditions, to the sweet tones of Beltha Hinton, the audience could not sit quietly. The presentation of traditional and contemporary gospels, negro spirituals, and Euro-American hymns drew a mixture of emotions, often moving the audience from mere listeners to active vocal backups.

Said Mary Peoples, the program's emcee, "When believers endured great persecution, singing not only sustained them but brought triumph in the midst of the most difficult circumstances."

Photo by Steve Gover

Elizabeth Hurt sings Amazing Grace.

(U.S. Army Photo)

Joy in Kosovo

(Left) A Kosovo man rejoices over clothing he has found for his family. The American Society of Military Comptrollers in the Huntsville/Redstone Arsenal, Ala., area has been working with a physician assistant at a U.S. Army battalion aid station to provide medical and school supplies, warm clothing, and toys for people in Kosovo.